NO. 1,394.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

ONE CENT.

#### Grover Cleveland.

Benjamin Harrison,

Carret A. Hobart,

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Russell A. Alger,

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

John Wanamaker,

Are a few of the famous men insured in the

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The Manhattan offers greater inducements to its policy holders than any other company. Its policies are free from all annoying restrictions and technicalities.

### D. S. HENDRICK,

GENERAL MANAGER, 1410 C STREET N. W.

Bankers and Merchants Memarialize McKinley.

THE GREAT LOSS TO TRADE

They Say That if the Cuban Struggle Continues We Will Lose One Hundred Million Dollars Annually. -An Important Expression.

A memorial by New York bankers and merchants, asking President Mc-Kinley to take steps to end the war in Cuba was presented to the President yesterday, and later placed on file at the State Department. It is signed by many banking and commercial firms of the highest mancial standing in New York, and is considered to be one

## PARIS GREATLY EXCITED

Zola the Sole Topic of Conversation.

The Trial Is a Perfect Travesty on tity and the Wan e Proceeding Is Excitable F. e.c.

Paris is in a fermunt. The population is divided as to whether Zola is in

The natural lave for things military leads the leader propiets and a same what prejudiced view of the care. Vesternay Zota was in many c of being lynched by the tendle, on the land-minded Paris, and a made to then and and make a denti-got of him to-

The trial is conceded by everyone to be a perfect farce, and the real ins and outs of the care will probably not come The government is too deeply inter-

seted in keeping the affair dark to allow more Dian absolutely necessary to leak

more than absolutely necessary to an out at this trial.

The screat providers do business differently. They count the strictest inquiry into their methods. They sell cheaper than anyone in town, and give redit at the same time. This is no stry tale; it is being demonstrated every day, and the wider it is known the bet-ter they are pleased, for they wish to help the people.

Frank Libbey & Company, h street and New York avenue.

he feeling that has been made in this

country with regard to Cuban affairs.

It is likely to make a profound impression upon the President under the present circumstances. August Belmont & Co., Lawrence Turnure & Co. and other New York signed the document. The majority vere also the signers of an appeal to the President to intervene in behalf of

peace for Cuba which was presented to Secretary Sherman in May, 1897. In their former petition the signers reviewed the financial situation in Cuba from February, 1895, to June last year. They chiefly dealt with the great and the Island Will Be Destroyed loss to American trade due to the terrible war in the island. They said that prior to 1895 the imports from Cuba averaged \$75,000,000 a year, and the exports \$25,000,000. In 1896 they declared that these figures had dwindled to \$30,000,000. imports and \$7,000,000 exports. In eloquent words the signers described the awful state of devastation in which

the war had already plunged Cuba in

1896. The signers did not then suggest

what steps the American Government

They only said that there was but one

should take to accomplish this

emedy for the evil, and that was peace The second petition is far more important than the first one. It also eminuted from New York, and in addition o the signatures which were attached to the earlier petition, it has many others, representing the highest circles in finance and commerce. As 1897 bas passed without any effective remedy having been applied for putting an end to the war of devastation, the second petition was drawn up and signed by NO JUSTICE IN THE COURTS all the leading houses whose interests are so injuriously affected by the pres-

The document says that, besides the large interests the signers represent in Justice Wift cores define to Test this country, they are all American citizens. They estimate that the loss to Little Let e. Lata a Farce-The American trade in the three years of the war now amounts to the enormous sum of \$200,000,000, which is a conservative figure. They Illustrate with sta tistics, drawn from the most reliable official sources, the great devastation of the island and declare that if the

war continues, not only this country will lose about \$100,000,000 a year, but Cuba will be destroyed. As in the petition of 1897, not a word of international or American politics is to be found in the document. Neither do the politians suggest to the Administration on peace is to be restored in Cuba by the American Government. The signers know that the end of the war is the remedy for existing evils and they ask President McKinley to 'step it.

### NO NEWS FROM MADRID.

Press Censor Has Probably Prevented Its Transmission.

No press dispatches were received from Madrid last night. The Spanish government has probably suppressed the news from that capital.

If you change your mind after buy-

## DE LOME TO BE DISMISSED

### His Immediate Recall Demanded by the State Department.

#### INSTRUCTIONS CABLED PRECISE TO MADRID

The Spanish Minister's Refusal to Deny the Canalejas Letter Leads to Drastic Action-Reply Will Be Received From General Woodford Today.

ing a fraud upon it by entering into a commercial treaty without the intention or expectation of keeping faith.

The letter was written last January, ince which time, smug and hypocritical, he has not only been entertained at the table of the man he slandered, but has professed profound respect and admiration for the American President.

In the face of all this Judge Day, de facto head of the State Department, gave out for publication last night the

"Minister Dupuy de Lome does not deny the letter. This department has could not be proper to more fully state the contents of the message to Minister Woodford."

The foregoing may mean that, sting ng under the insult, this Governmen ecognize Dupuy de Lome, and that he ill be given his passports.

But the consensus of opinion is that means nothing of the kind. If De to a letter of recall had been determined upon, the fellow would have had his passports served to him last night with his suppor

The statement of Judge Day probably mplies that De Lome will be recalled by his own government. His refusal to deny that he wrote the obnoxiou letter leaves Spain no alternative of course but to comply with America's

Thus, instead of being kicked out of office and drummed out of the country. as he richly deserves to be, De Lomwill quit with far more conventional credit than Lord Sackville did in 1888. And yet the English plenipotentiary was at the worst indiscreet, while the

Spaniard adds to the crime of duplicity the vice of vulgarity.

Yesterday's Developments. There has been no previous day since the beginning of the present Administration when there has been so much excitement at the White House and the State Department as there was at those two places yesterday. The morning papers had informed the President before breakfast of the abusive letter Dupuy de Lome had written, and it was with considerable impatience that he waited for the hour when Judge Day usually enters the State Department. The Assistant Secretary of State had also read the letter and it had the effect of hastening him to his office.

When he arrived there he found ommunication from the President which he hastily read, and immme diately sent for Mr. Adee, the Second Assistant Secretary of State. The two officials consulted together for a long time, during which Mr. Adee explained to Judge Day the proceedings in the cases of Sackville-West, minister from Great Britain, and Mr. Thurston, minister from Hawaii, each of whom had made himself persona non grata to this Government. Mr. Adee is the diplomatic expert at the State Department. He has been connected with it a quarter of a century, always filling important diplomatic positions, and he is considered a complete encyclopedia of information in respect to diplomatic questions of all characters.

When Judge Day was placed in possession of all the information he required he went immediately to the White House, and orders were given by the President that he was not to be interrupted by anyone.

These instructions were, of course, carried out to the letter, to the regret of a large number of Senators, Representatives and office-seekers, who desired to see Mr. McKinley on public and

Conference With the President. The conference by the President and Judge Day lasted considerably more than an hour, and during it Secretary Porter was twice sent for to receive

some instructions. While the Presi-

Handsomest fine quality \$3 hat we've shown yet. Auerbach's, 623 Pa. ave-Everything we sell guaranteed; morey refunded without delay.

Dupuy de Lome has practically ac- dent and Judge Day conferred, the latnowledged the authorship of a letter ter took from a pocket a number of life-a letter attacking the President of | carefully compared the handwriting the country to which he is accredited, with that shown in a copy of the Can alejas communication.

The President and Judge Day became satisfied after the comparison of the hirography and a study of the construction of the photographed letter that there was no room for doubt as to the author of the abusive letter, and agreed that it had unquestionably been ritten by the Spanish Minister.

When these conclusions had been eached Mr. McKinley directed Judge Day to communicate with Minister Dupuy de Loine and to place the subject before him, requesting that the Minister should avail himself of the opportunity afforded to deny the authorship of the letter or to make whatever explanations proper relative to it.

Judge Day returned to the State Department and immediately sent a not by a messenger to Mr. Dupuy de Lome. During the afternoon a reply was re eived from the Spanish minister. The document was diplomatically worded and constructed, but divested of all diplomacy it did not contain any denial that Mr. Dupuy de Lome wrote the obnoxious letter. The reply of the Spanish minister was submitted to the President, and with a show of indig nation seldom seen in him, he instantly directed Judge Day to cable the facts to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, with instructions to at once submit the matter to the Spanish authorities.

The contents of the message has not been made known, but enough has been ascertained about it to make it practically certain that Gen. Woodford's instructions were to inform the Spanish government that Mr. Dupuy de Lome is personn non grata, and that the President desires his recall immediately.

#### No Reply From Madrid.

at the White House that no reply had been received from Minister Woodford. and that the cablegram expected from him would be sent to the State Department direct, for the President had eft the whole matter with the depart-

One of the reasons alleged for this was that inasmuch as the President had been made the object of attack in the Spanish Minister's letter, he thought it would be more proper for him not to appear further in the correspondence relating to the affair, and that the State Department should have full charge of it.

It was not denied at the White House Woodford would go to the State De-President indicated that he did not exabout 11 o'clock.

Judge Day said at a late hour that he had not received any communication from Gen. Woodford, and that the hour had become so late he did not expect to hear from him before morning.

An attache of the department said later that it was not at all probable that if a dispatch from Minister Woodford should arrive late in the night that it would be opened. He added that there could be nothing in the expected reply that would be urgent enough to cause a translate, to be sent for at such a late hour. It takes one of the State Department xperts two hours to translate a ciph dispatch of 306

Judge Day experts a reply from Minster Woodford before noon to-day, but delay may be occasioned by the Spanish premier, who pight ask for a sufficient time to enable him to confer with the members of the cabinet, and should this course be pursued an answer from Spain may not be received at all today, but should this delay take place

Coult Coult! Coult!

The Weather-

that, although the reply from Mr. partment, yet a duplicate copy of it might be sent to the White House. The pect any information from Spain before morning by retiring for the night at

words.

\$5.25 per 2,240, delivered, Gayton stove, egg, and not. Powhatan Coal Co., 1368 nw.; 'phone, 620, or dealers generally.

IVY BUSINESS COILEGE-8th and K None better: \$25 a year; day or night.

Our \$3 ne v spring Derby, cleverest and best yet. Azerbach, 623 Pa. ave. Generally fair; slightly warmer.

It was understood last night from the best authority that if the Spanish minister is not recalled by his government he will be furnished his passports. Mr. Dupuy de Lome sent word to a Times reporter, who called to see him last night, that he was engaged and

would be engaged all the evening.

HAS DE LOME RESIGNED? Report That He Cabled His Intentions Yesterday.

According to information which mes from a source usually so accu-

SENOR DUPUY DE LOME.

authenticity. Enrique Dupuy de Lome.

minister pienipotentiary and envoy ex-

traordinary from the government of

Spain to the Government of the United

States, has tendered his resignation to

his home government and has notified he State Department to that effect.

This is said to be the reason Assist.

ant Secretary Day declined to make

public last night the contents of the dispatch to Minister Woodford before it

had reached the Spanish government.

The State Department, it is believed,

dmply notified Spain that it had reeived information from Minister de

had reached the Spanish government

had received some hours before. It was

said last night that immediately after

the receipt of the note from the State

Department calling upon him for an

explanation with respect to the letter

The Times yesterday morning Min-

ster de Lome replied, refraining from

lenying the authenticity of the letter

and also informing the department that

he had resigned and had cabled his

De Lome declined last evening to ad-

mit that this was true, and the depart-

ment, therefore, refused to confirm o

deny the story. Still, it is believed

that the Spanish minister, understand-

ing very well the penalty of the dis-

covery of the Canalejas letter, prompt-

ly cabled his resignation before his

nome government could issue his re-

call or the American Government could

give him his passports. To-day's ca-

bles, from Madrid will, beyond doubt,

show that last night's report is well

founded, and that the official life of the

present Spanish minister, so far as this

country is concerned, is at an end. There was a small army of correspond-

nts besieging the residence of Senor

de Lome last night, but he refused to

see any person. He was not "at home,"

although the lights in his drawing room

The usefulness of Minister de Lome

is at an end. Who will succeed him is

a matter that is already a subject for

speculation. Many believe the present

government of Spain will send Senor

Muragua, who belongs to the Liberal

party, and who was the immediate

predecessor of de Lome, Senor Mura-

gua is a man of experience in public

affairs, and who served his country

long and faithfully. He was a particu-

SPAIN'S ALLEGED ALLIES

Russia and Germany Said to Have

Offered to Assist Her.

Incredible as it may seem, a report

was current in diplomatic circles last

evening to the effect that Russia and

Germany have both intimated to Sa-

gasta that any step taken by the Span-

difficulty would receive the unqualified

ish government in the American-Cuban

support of both the ezar and the kaiser.

It will be remembered that about two

months ago cable messages from re-sponsible newspaper correspondents in Europe told of the hostile attitude of

Europe told of the hostile attitude of the hot-headed kaiser toward the

cret negotiations between Germany and Spain. The kaiser's inclinations have been forcibly and unmistakably made

nown since then by the embargo plac-

crimination against American horses Even before these two issues were rais-

Get 25c collars now for 121-2cl at loseph Auerbach's, 623 Pa. Eve.

Bright heart boards—even thick-cess—one leagth. The finest \$1 per 100 ft.

ed upon American fruit and th

American government, and also of

were brightly burning.

iar friend of Mr. Blaine.

government to that effect.

of Richelleu and Mazarin, been often used to cleak schemes both underhand-ed and treacherous.

One thing which causes doubt of the

truth of the rumor to exist in the mind of statesmen and diplomais is the fac

situation in Europe is such that

it is admitted by all representatives of

foreign powers in this city that a mere spark would set the whole continent ablaze, and cable messages were flash-ing back and forth between diplomats

and their governments all of last night. The critical condition of affairs in the

East, too, is adding to the gravity of the situation, and it is safe to say that

mained untouched in Washington last

SENOR JOSE CANALEJAS.

Is Editor of El Heraldo and a Liberal

in Politics.

Heraldo, the leading Liberal paper of

Madrid, and the personal organ of Pre-

mier Sagasta, returned to Spain about

six weeks ago, after an extended tour

He made the visit estensibly as the

editor of El Heraldo to familiarize him-

self with the conditions existing in Cuba.

It was well known, however, that his

real mission was that of a personal rep-

resentative of Sagasta. Canalojas is a personal friend of Sagasta and a strong supporter of the Liberal cabinet. He

arrived in Washington on November 16, 1887, and conferred with Minister De Lome, While in the United States he met members of the Cuban junta and

and pacificos generally, as well as of th

In Havana he wrote several letters which were published in El Heraldo. In these he took a gloomy view of the sit-

uation, and at the time did not express much confidence of Spain's ultimate tri-umph. Of course, he said publicly that Spain must win, and would win, but it

was always with an "if" or a "but." Canalejas is reported to have re-marked while in Havana that unless

something surprising happened soon Spain's cause would be lost, and it is believed that he made the same state-

Sagasta. He maintained, in his public talks, that Spain was able to fight, and would fight the United States if neces-

sary to prevent the loss of Cuba, but he was anxious for the preservation of

Senor Canalejas was a former cabine

senor Canalejas was a former cabinet minister of Spain, and is recognized as one of the leading public men of Madrid today. It is believed that Minister De Lome received orders to tell Senor Canalejas the exact condition of affairs in this country, and to withhold diplomatic secrets pending perophistics.

matic secrets pending negotiations.
While Canalejas was in Washington

he was entertained at a dinner at the Metropolitan Club, Saturday evening. November 12. The dinner attracted considerable attention by reason of the

ment in private cables and letter

military situation

of the United States and Cuba.

Senor Jose Canalejas, editor of El

the State Department believes Minister Woodford will cable the fact.

M. Zola's Trial.

ed, he had manifested his distike of all things American in many ways, and his recent actions lend more than an ordinary color of truth to what might otherwise be considered an idle rumor. While Russia has been considered by many persons as a friend of America, as a matter of actual fact no test has ever been placed upon the friendship, and the recent love feasts between the czar and the kaiser may have been more than a mere mutual admiration society function would demand. The fact that an exchange of international courtesies has taken place between Russia and America lately in the shape of the promotion of the respective minof the promotion of the respective min-isters of the two countries to the rank of ambassador by no means proves that the alleged alliance between Russia, Germany and Spain is impossible. Such rate that there is no reason to doubt its acts of courtesy have, since the time

## THEY ACT LIKE MANIACS

Lawyers and Officers Fight at

#### A RIOT IN THE COURTROOM

press the Truth Starts the Trouble and the Struggling Mass Is Driven Into the Street at the Point of

Pavis, Feb. 9.-The rioting at the ensational trial of M. Zola was today transferred to the court room itself. The proceedings were not only interrupted by noise and disorder, but pandemonium reigned.

The spectators, lawyers and officers of the court were seized with sudden fury and fought like lunaties. Order was not restored until the whole mass of strugling madmen was driven out at the point of the bayonet.

The sole cause of the miserable seen was the repetition of the government's resolve to suppress the truth at all hazards. And proof of the impe bility of suppressing this great scandal held office at the time Drayfus was condemined, affirmed the latter's guilt, but refused his reasons for the statement and then a former associate, who was at the head of the department of justice with equal positiveness affirmed Drevius's innoc

The president of the court, nevertheess, calmly repeated his refusal to allow the question of Dreyfus's guilt to be reopened, aithough this is the sole

be reopened, although this is the sole issue underlying this so-called trial.

M. Zola makes no secret of his expectation that he will be condensed.

After the court was called to order, Gen. Gonze was called to the wilness stand. He picaded the privilege of professional secrecy and refused to give the details asked for in regard to certain betters written by his to to certain letters written by him to Cot. Picquart, which seem to show that in 1896 he (Gonze) believed in the innocence of Capt. Dreyfus.

Maitre Labori protested hotly against the rights of the defense being violates.

against the rights of the defense being violated.

Gen, Gonze replied that the only rights that had been outraged by Zola in his campaign. A wordy battle between counsel and witness then ensued. In the wild scene of uproar which followed their dispute it was asserted that Gen, Gonze struck M. Labort, but this was contradicted later. The pablic and the lawyers came to blows and free fighting, which ended in the courtree fighting, which ended in the court-

om being cleared. room being cleared.

Upon the resumption of proceedings M. Labori received an ovation.

Gen. Gonze protested against the publication in the Aurore today the three letters which he had written to Coi, Picquart. Gen. Mercher was called to the stand. He knew nothing, he said, of the communication of any secret evidence of the Dreyfus court-martial. The indexs had as north the communication. of statesmen and diplomats is the fact that Russia has ever had a wholesome respect for the power and might of America. The fact that in 1775 and 1812-14 this people taught Britain les-sons she has never forgotten has made Russia careful, in a sense, in any and all dealings she has had with America. The possibility remains, however, that the coar has conceived the idea that by an alliance with Germany and Spain he can humiliate America, a nation which presents such a direct contrast to his The judges had no part in the newspa-per's publication of documents connect-ed with the case. The committing of

to Capt. Dreyfus's family.

M. Labori demanded that Gen. Procurator Von Cassel objected, and

M. Labort-Then the witness refuses

to reply respecting the communication of the document?

The President—And he is quite right.

M. Labori insisted upon his question being answered, and Gen. Mercler then

said with emphasis: "Since you want my soldier's word I give it to you. What I can affirm is that Dreyfus is a traitor and was justly and legally condemned." (Loui

heers.) court ruled that the question be put to Mme. Dreyfus should be lim-ited to the Esterhau affair.

M. Taririeuz, ex-minister of justice, also testified. His testimony was a ong and lucid speech recording the de-velopment of his conviction respecting the illegality of the Dreyfus court-martial, and the necessity of a revision of was a mere semblance of a hearing at the Esterhaay court-martial. His speech was frequently interrupted by

ries of approval and disapproval ide entrance. There was a great crowd in front of the building waiting to re-peat yesterday's insults, but the people were disappointed, as they did not see as they did not see

#### VON DER AHE'S KIDNAPERS.

#### An Attempt Will Be Made to Apprehend Them.

he made a particular point of studying the sentiment of politicians and the pro-ple at large toward Spain and the Cu-bans. He then went to Havana, where he was received by Gen. Blanco with St. Louis, Feb. 9. - thris Von der Ahe's abduction by a Pittsburg detecthonors. He was allowed to go where he pleased in that part of the island under control of the Spanlards and make whatever investigations he chose. He made a close study of the reconcentrados ive on Monday night has developed into

Gov. Stephens says the affair is the strangest incident in his career. He onsiders Nimick as guilty as Detective Bendel, and declares that if warrants are issued for the culprits he will grant a requisition on the governor of Penn-

ylvania. To add to Von der Abe's troubles, his wife this afternoon filed bill in the divorce suit which he re-

#### CHALLENGED BY A VETERAN.

The Breckinridges Cailed Out by Capt. T. E. Moore.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 9.—Desha Brecknridge, editor and manager of the Lexngton Herald, and his father, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who writes his son's editorials, were challenged to a duel by Capt. T. E. Moore, of Shawhar, Ky., in a card published today, Capt. Moore is about seventy years of age, his right arm is paralyzed from a gunshot wound received while fighting for the Confederacy, and he is known to be a man of

### China Must Pay Up at Once.

Pekin, Feb. 9.-The Japanese minister has informed the Tsung Li Yamen that Japan is unable to extend the terms for the payment of the war in-

Joist and studding, bright and heart. We don't keep any black lumber. If you want common lumber: only